

## Refine Search

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**Database:** US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database  
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<u>L3</u>	multilamellar adj3 onion	126	<u>L3</u>
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L4: Entry 90 of 90

File: USPT

Jun 11, 1985

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4522803 A

TITLE: Stable plurilamellar vesicles, their preparation and use

Brief Summary Text (49):

Liposomes are completely closed bilayer membranes containing an entrapped aqueous phase. Liposomes may be any variety of unilamellar vesicles (possessing a single membrane bilayer) or multilamellar vesicles (onion-like structures characterized by concentric membrane bilayers each separated from the next by a layer of water).

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):424/450[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

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L4: Entry 60 of 90

File: USPT

Dec 31, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5589189 A

TITLE: Liposome dispersion

Brief Summary Text (7):

Liposomes are microscopic vesicles made from phospholipids, which form closed, fluid filled spheres when dispersed with aqueous solutions. Phospholipid molecules are polar, having a hydrophilic head and two hydrophobic tails consisting of long fatty acid chains. Thus, when a sufficient concentration of phospholipid molecules are present in aqueous solutions, the tails spontaneously associate to exclude water while the hydrophilic phosphate heads interact with water. The result is a spherical, bilayer membrane in which the fatty acid tails converge in the interior of the newly formed membrane, and the polar heads point in opposite directions toward an aqueous medium. These bilayer membranes thus form closed, hollow spheres known as liposomes. The polar heads at the inner surface of the membrane point toward the aqueous interior of the liposome and, at the opposite surface of the spherical membrane, the polar heads interact with the surrounding aqueous medium. As the liposomes are formed, water soluble molecules can be incorporated into the aqueous interior, and lipophilic molecules may be incorporated into the lipid bilayer. Liposomes may be either multilamellar, like an onion with liquid separating many lipid bilayers, or unilamellar, with a single bilayer surrounding an aqueous center.

Current US Original Classification (1):

424/450

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